

This woman was living in my district when HUD selected her apartment building in Oceanside, CA, to be transformed into a low-income AIDS patient housing project. Under provisions of the Uniform Relocation Act, HUD was required, like every other Federal agency, to either provide alternative housing for displaced residents or grant direct funding to residents relocating on their own.

Mr. Speaker, many of those displaced by the project were moved into section 8 housing and received an average of \$400 in Federal rent subsidies. However, because the Uniform Relocation Act does not consider citizenship status when doling out relocation assistance, this undocumented woman received \$12,000 simply because she was residing in this country illegally.

When the Government goes out of its way to hand out free money to illegal aliens, it should be no surprise that our Nation continues to suffer from the devastating effects of illegal immigration. We have no right to expect our citizens to foot the bill when the Federal Government blatantly defies the American taxpayer. I will not let that continue. Today, we will consider H.R. 849. I introduced this bill in February to close this loophole which enabled an illegal alien to receive Federal housing benefits. I encourage all of my colleagues to pledge their support for denying Federal benefits to illegal immigrants.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLING). Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendment recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and on the bill.

The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5(b) of rule I, further proceedings on this question are postponed to a time not earlier than 5 p.m. today.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 849, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule

I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate is concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 5 p.m. today

REGARDING THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 29) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to design and construct a permanent addition to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 29

Whereas President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, after contracting poliomyelitis, required the use of a wheelchair for mobility and lived with this condition while leading the United States through some of its most difficult times; and

Whereas President Roosevelt's courage, leadership, and success should serve as an example and inspiration for all Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.

(a) PLAN.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall plan for the design and construction of an addition of a permanent statue, bas-relief, or other similar structure to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, D.C. (referred to in this Act as the "Memorial"), to provide recognition of the fact that President Roosevelt's leadership in the struggle by the United States for peace, well-being, and human dignity was provided while the president used a wheelchair.

(b) COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—The Secretary shall obtain the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts for the design plan created under subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—As soon as practicable, the Secretary shall report to Congress and the President on findings and recommendations for the addition to the Memorial.

(d) CONSTRUCTION.—Beginning on the date that is 120 days after submission of the report to Congress under subsection (c), using only private contributions, the Secretary shall construct the addition according to the plan created under subsection (a).

SEC. 2. POWERS OF THE SECRETARY.

To carry out this Act, the Secretary may—

(1) hold hearings and organize contests; and

(2) request the assistance and advice of members of the disability community, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Commissions shall render the assistance and advice requested.

SEC. 3. COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.

Compliance by the Secretary with this joint resolution shall satisfy all requirements for establishing a commemorative work under the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this joint resolution such sums as may be necessary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the gentleman from America Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S.J. Res. 29 directs the Secretary of the Interior to plan and construct the addition of a permanent statue, bas-relief, or other similar structure to the present Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial in Washington, DC, to recognize that President Roosevelt's leadership was provided to the Nation while he was a disabled individual using a wheelchair.

The resolution requires that the Secretary, as soon as practicable, report to Congress and the President his findings and recommendations for this addition to the FDR Memorial. The Secretary may seek the assistance and advice of the disabled community, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Capital Planning Commission in creating a final design for this addition to the FDR Memorial.

The Commission of Fine Arts must approve the Secretary of the Interior's final design plan. Furthermore, the resolution requires construction of the addition to the FDR Memorial begin 120 days after submission of the report to Congress, using only private contributions.

□ 1500

The entire process for the addition to the FDR Memorial must comply with all of the requirements of the Commemorative Work Act of 1986.

Mr. Speaker, S.J. Res. 29 has the strong support of the Clinton administration. Additionally, this resolution is heartily endorsed by former Presidents Bush, Carter, and Ford. Finally, there is broad unified support for this resolution within the disabled community.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution honors the achievements of President Roosevelt, who served this Nation while disabled, and I urge my colleagues to support Senate Joint Resolution 29.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 29 is a Senate-passed measure that was authored by the good Senator from the State of Hawaii, Senator DANIEL INOUE, and is a companion to H.J. Res. 76, a bill introduced by my colleague on the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HINCHEY], who is also a member of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission.

The legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to design and construct a statue or a similar structure at the FDR Memorial to recognize that President Roosevelt's great leadership was provided while the President used a wheelchair.

I know that many Members are aware of the controversy that preceded the dedication of the FDR Memorial on May 2, 1997. Representatives of the disabled community have raised concerns that the memorial did not adequately reflect the President's disability and undertook a campaign to see that President Roosevelt be depicted in a wheelchair to reflect that disability, which was the result of polio, did not diminish his ability to provide great leadership to our Nation.

Although the President took actions to play down his disability, he has been an inspiration to millions of Americans who have seen that a disability need not diminish the ability of an individual to fully participate in all aspects of life.

The issues addressed by Senate Joint Resolution 29 were of great concern to the disabled community and the FDR Memorial Commission and members of the Roosevelt family. I am glad to see we have before us today a consensus bill that will address this issue in a dignified and thoughtful manner.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation and urge my colleagues for their support of this bill. I thank my good friends and the gentleman of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands for his management of this bill.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation. As the sponsor of the House version of the resolution, I am pleased that it has been brought before the House so promptly and expeditiously. The Senate has already adopted the resolution by unanimous consent, and the President has publicly supported it. I especially want to thank our committee chairman, DON YOUNG, and our subcommittee chair, JIM HANSEN, for expediting the resolution's consideration, and Dan Smith, of the committee staff, for his work on this.

Along with our colleague, PHIL ENGLISH, I served on the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, which was responsible for the design and construction of the new Roosevelt Memorial. For a long time, the Commission was ambivalent about whether the memorial should include a depiction of the President in his wheelchair. On the one hand, we knew that President Roosevelt did not want to be portrayed in his wheelchair when he was in office, and he kept the extent of his disability from the public. On the other, we know that his disability is certainly no secret today, and that most Americans find it one of the most inspiring facts about his life.

America has changed in the years since President Roosevelt died, and in the years that the memorial was being planned and built. Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act, which recognizes and protects the rights of the disabled to full participation in our society. When the memorial was first conceived, there was no legal requirement that it be made accessible to the handicapped, and

it had already gone through several plans and designs before accessibility even became a consideration. The minds and hearts of our people have opened themselves to the disabled in a way that I am sure that President Roosevelt would have welcomed. I think this change in law and in attitude has brought most of us who were involved with the Memorial close to a consensus that the President's disability should be acknowledged in the memorial, and his triumph over it celebrated along with the many other triumphs of his life and work.

President Roosevelt came from the Hudson Valley, as I do, although our families had little in common. He was a hereditary aristocrat, and grew up on a vast estate overlooking the river. He was educated at the best and most exclusive schools—Groton and Harvard—and was groomed for a life of privilege. Yet his presidency reached out to all Americans. He displayed a particular concern with the lowly, with those who had little or nothing, those whose lives were a forest of obstacles rather than a vista of opportunity. For this he was called a traitor to his class—and those of us who toiled to build the railroads and the towers, and slogged through the mud, loved him all the more for it.

I believe that at least part of the reason he cared so much about those who had to struggle was his own struggle after he was stricken with infantile paralysis just before he turned 40. He made the decision that it would not let it stop him. But it also must have made him understand and sympathize with those who faced other obstacles and tried to overcome them—even if they were not as successful as he was.

President Roosevelt may have intended to be more open about his disability once he left office, and no longer felt the need to convey an image of strength to the Nation. He designed a modest retirement home for himself on his estate at Hyde Park. It was at his retirement cottage where he held the famous barbecue for the King and Queen of England. He designed the cottage to be handicapped-accessible and barrier-free—a major innovation in its time. Had he lived, his home might have served as an example, and might have advanced barrier-free design by several decades.

But as I said, even if his disability was not widely known when he was alive, it is known now. We should not try to hide it again at the memorial or elsewhere. Instead, we should show the positive side. We should let today's Americans and future generations know that an obstacle like the one the President suffered can be overcome. We should let them know that people with disabilities are people like everyone else, people whose talents and capabilities can benefit everyone else, people who can lead and can achieve. And we should let the memorial serve as a place of pride and inspiration for those who do suffer from disabilities: that someone who shared their burden rose as high as President Roosevelt and achieved as much.

We hope that progress on this addition to the memorial will go forward as expeditiously as this legislation, and that Secretary Babbitt and the Park Service will turn their attention to it as quickly as possible. At the same time, I hope they will review some concerns that have been raised about accessibility at the memorial now that it is open to the public—to

find ways to allow disabled visitors to experience the same sense of participation and closeness to the Roosevelts as other visitors, specifically to be able to feel the braille inscriptions, touch the statues, and enjoy the cooling waters as President Roosevelt himself did. The resolution gives the Park Service flexibility in developing a design for this addition, but we hope that the Service will fully take into account the sensibilities of disabled Americans, and will include a representation as prominent and tangible as the statues that have already been erected.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the importance of Senate Joint Resolution 29, a bill that fully honors the memory of one of our Nation's finest Presidents, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Foremost, I want to thank Senator INOUE of Hawaii for introducing this legislation. Senator INOUE's leadership and dedication to a proper memorial has been second to none. Senator INOUE has correctly stated that, "disability is a natural part of the human experience and in no way diminishes the right of individuals to participate in all aspects of American life * * * the depiction of President Roosevelt in a wheelchair will inspire the tragically afflicted. It may very well be a more honest way to depict President Roosevelt." Such a strong commitment on the part of Senator INOUE has allowed us all to pay full tribute to the life of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

I also want to thank Representative DON YOUNG of Alaska, chairman of the House Resources Committee, and Representative GEORGE MILLER of California for bringing this legislation to the House side in a bipartisan manner.

Modifying the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial by adding a permanent statue which depicts him as a citizen with a handicap is essential if we are to fully understand the life and times of FDR. The need to erect a permanent addition to the FDR Memorial is twofold. First, it is imperative to publicly acknowledge the great accomplishments of our 32d President. And second, a permanent statue sends a message to our citizens that handicaps do not limit a person's opportunity for achievement.

FDR's accomplishments as President speak volumes of the fact that people living with handicaps can accomplish their goals. Throughout his tenure as President, FDR remained firmly committed to the development of all Americans, those with disabilities, and those without. In his second inaugural address, FDR spoke of the "road of enduring progress" on which he claimed that "mental and moral horizons had been extended." For FDR this goal was especially important to those living with handicaps. Ultimately, FDR sought the advancement of this cause through the establishment of a foundation at Warm Springs, GA, to help other polio victims, and inspired the March of Dimes program which funded an effective vaccine.

To be sure, our country has built upon the legacy of FDR and has come a long way in ensuring the equality of all citizens living with disabilities through programs such as the Americans With Disabilities Act and the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act. The FDR Memorial is simply a testament of how far along the road of progress we have come as a nation to ensuring that persons living with

both mental and physical handicaps are entitled to equal rights, equal access, and equal opportunity.

The FDR Memorial serves as a reference point for those of us who are traveling down the road of progress. FDR renounced fear as it is "nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance." President Roosevelt's continued renunciation of fear, refusal to crumble, and ability to act decisively and fearlessly in spite of the pressures of the Great Depression and World War II allowed him to develop into one of the finest role models for the people of the United States.

A permanent statue of FDR as a citizen with a disability will forever inspire all citizens to forge through our fears and most difficult times. To me it is ironic, yet only fitting, that during the Great Depression, a time when our Nation was in fact disabled, a man living with a handicap, stepped beyond his limitations to lead our Nation like no other. Our 32d President not only lived with a handicap, but did so while being one of the great leaders of our country. FDR is symbolic of perseverance, and his Presidency is testimony that mental and physical handicaps are not impediments to success.

In the end, a permanent statue which portrays Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a person with a handicap will be forever a reminder that disability is part of humanity and in no way reduces a person's chance of fulfilling his or her dreams.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLING). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 29.

The question was taken.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

FACILITATING A LAND EXCHANGE WITHIN THE WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST IN CHELAN COUNTY, WA

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 822) to facilitate a land exchange involving private land within the exterior boundaries of Wenatchee National Forest in Chelan County, WA, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 822

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON.

The boundary of the Wenatchee National Forest in Chelan County, Washington, is

hereby adjusted to exclude section 1 of Township 23 North, Range 19 East, Williamette Meridian.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] and the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN].

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 822, as amended, is a bill introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HASTINGS]. Mr. Hastings has worked hard to make this bill acceptable to the administration. The passage of this bill will benefit the people of Washington and the people of the United States.

H.R. 822 expedites a land exchange between a parcel of private property, currently within the boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest, with the Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service boundary needs to be removed for a land exchange to occur. The Forest Service does not have the authority to remove the boundary administratively, although they state the boundary is no longer needed. The Forest Service also agrees the old boundary does not contribute to the management of the Wenatchee National Forest. The BLM has expressed interest in acquiring the land parcel through exchange in order to consolidate their holdings which are adjacent to the private land. In order for this exchange to occur, the congressionally authorized Forest Service boundary surrounding this private property must be removed. This removal is required to allow an administrative exchange with the BLM.

Mr. Speaker, this is a noncontroversial measure that is supported by the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 822.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the good gentleman from the State of Washington [Mr. HASTINGS] for his sponsorship of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 822 directs that, if the Secretary of the Interior acquires by exchange certain private lands located within the boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest, those lands will be administered by the Bureau of Land Management instead of the Forest Service. As originally drafted, the bill was opposed by the administration. There were discussions during the committee consideration of H.R. 822 on an alternative legislative approach that would statutorily remove the acquired lands from the national forest boundary, and the Com-

mittee on Resources adopted such language as an amendments. With this change we support the legislation.

Again I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Utah, for his management of this legislation and our good friend from Washington for his sponsorship of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HASTINGS], the sponsor of this bill.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, this is a commonsense approach to a small problem, frankly, that deals with 640 acres in the Wenatchee National Forest, where an individual wants to exchange it to potentially put this into development; but he cannot exchange it unless these boundaries are removed because the other Federal agency involved, the Bureau of Land Management, would have input into that process. So this simply removes the boundary to allow negotiations to start between this individual and BLM. It does not mandate anything, it just allows the process to start.

I might add that I think this is important for Chelan County, because upwards of 75 percent of that county is in Federal control. An opportunity like this for potential development in the private sector, I think, is good for Chelan and I think good for that area.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] for moving expeditiously on this.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 822, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUIRING THE EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS LOCATED IN HINSDALE, CO

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 951) to require the Secretary of the Interior to exchange certain lands located in Hinsdale, CO.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 951

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LARSON AND FRIENDS CREEK EXCHANGE.

In exchange for conveyance to the United States of an equal value of offered lands acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior